

It seems clear to me that the establishment of a 2-year community college and a 4-year liberal arts college would provide a major improvement in the equalization of educational opportunities in the District of Columbia for the residents of the city.

Mr. President, I am advised that during the next two decades it will be necessary to virtually double the size of each existing institution of higher education in this Nation. In addition to this, it will be necessary to provide at least 1,000 new institutions with an average enrollment of over 2,500 students each. When one considers the magnitude of the undertaking of supplying the additional educational facilities to which I just referred, it seems imperative to me that the District of Columbia could and must support a broad program of college level instruction under public auspices.

In my judgment, Mr. President, there is a demonstrated need for college level instruction under public auspices in the District of Columbia. When we consider the educational needs which we must meet in the next two decades it becomes apparent that existing educational institutions in the District of Columbia will be inadequate.

I plead with individuals and groups interested in education within the District of Columbia to give serious consideration and discussion of the bill I introduced today in the next few months so that when Congress reconvenes next January, it will be possible to hold early and thorough hearings on this much needed bill.

In summary, I don't think we can overlook the overwhelming practical needs for the institutions of higher learning recommended by President's Committee for the District of Columbia, but in addition to these obvious practical facts which were previously cited, the District of Columbia has an obligation to insure that its residents have a full and equal opportunity to attain the highest level of education that their willingness to work and their natural endowment will allow. Indeed, as far as my position is concerned on this matter, the provision of higher educational opportunities is as much an obligation of our school system as is the provision of opportunities to obtain elementary and secondary educations.

Traditionally State governments and some of our larger cities have developed colleges, universities and junior colleges to provide higher education opportunities for all citizens. The District of Columbia must not continue to fall short in this function for we have the dual obligations of a State and of a large city and we must fulfill our educational obligations to our citizens in the American tradition of equal opportunity for all no matter what those citizens' economic station in life may be.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 3081) to authorize the establishment of a public community college and a public college of arts and sciences in the District of Columbia, introduced by Mr. MORSE, was received,

read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

#### APPLICATION OF MANUFACTURERS EXCISE TAX ON SETS OR STRINGS OF ELECTRIC LIGHT BULBS—AMENDMENT (AMENDMENT NO. 1189)

Mr. BOGGS (for himself and Mr. PELL) submitted an amendment, intended to be proposed by them, jointly, to the bill (H.R. 2855) relating to the application of the manufacturers excise tax on electric light bulbs in the case of sets or strings of such bulbs, which was referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed.

#### AMENDMENT OF FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1961—AMENDMENTS

AMENDMENT NO. 1190

Mr. HART. Mr. President, I submit an amendment to the bill (H.R. 11380) to amend further the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, and for other purposes, and ask that it be printed and lie on the table.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be received, printed, and lie on the table.

Mr. HART. Mr. President, the purpose of this amendment is to authorize the President to use foreign currencies accruing to our Government, under this or any other act, to repair and maintain the cemeteries in Italy where rest the honored dead of the Polish Army troops who died in combat in World War II.

There are 4,085 graves of men of the Polish 2d Army who fell in the Allied offensive in Italy. The Polish Government now in control of Warsaw has no interest in maintaining these graves; the Polish Government-in-exile in London during those war years no longer survives. History recounts the bravery of the Polish 2d Army. The bitter days of fighting at Monte Cassino and the Liri Valley and the Rapido River beyond were key days in the Allied effort.

Surely the resting place of these Polish heroes should reflect the grateful thoughts in which these men are held. For this country to rehabilitate and then maintain these graves would mean much to the people of Poland. That we would concern ourselves in this matter would show any doubter that we are a nation that is not bound up in material concerns alone. I hope very much that the amendment will be adopted.

I ask unanimous consent that an article from the April 1961 issue of *Better Homes and Gardens*, written by Paul E. Deutschman, entitled "A GI Returns to the Great Battle Areas of Europe," be printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### A GI RETURNS TO THE GREAT BATTLE AREAS OF EUROPE

(By Paul E. Deutschman)

Cassino, when you reach it, is also unrecognizable except for the contours of the land surrounding it: Monte Cassino and

Monte Cairo and the Liri Valley and the Rapido River beyond. The ground inside the town has been raked clear of the rubble houses and ditches and roofless cellars where, across the narrow streets, the Germans faced first the Americans and British and later the Indians, Poles, and New Zealanders.

This is a completely new town of Aquat, rather ugly, Mediterranean-colored buildings and broad flashy blocks of flats. On the main street, there is a new, strikingly modern church, San Antonio, with a corner of its old, destroyed predecessor forming part of its eastern wall. Opposite this, behind arcades, is a large, proud combination shopping center-housing development.

But the side streets toward the river are unpaved, and the new houses there, sitting in hard mud, already have a crumbling, soon-to-be-slum look that may be due to the hot sunshine or merely to shoddy material.

Behind everything, there is Monte Cassino—hill 516—terraced with ruins and with perhaps a half dozen new villas on its lower slopes. And in the distance, looming high over the town and the valley, is the rebuilt abbey, looking almost too new and too white and unattainable still, but no longer a prize of ruins to be crept toward inch by inch.

The new winding, windswept road up to the abbey has a sign saying it was built in 1955. Halfway up, you stop at a jutting point, cement lined now, where you are certain an "88" once parked. Down below, the town is flat and open, with the people in it, now as then, like sitting ducks in a shooting gallery.

Further on, you pass an empty cellar, 50 feet deep, full of rocks and rubble. You can imagine a machinegun being parked here, but now, judging from the old fireplaces, tin cans, and papers, it is used by picnickers and lovers seeking privacy.

Finally, you turn a wide bend of road and are in the parking area of the Abbey. You wander through the hushed, marble-floored courtyard, the three cloisters, the paradise loggia, basilica, and cathedral church, feeling as if you had stumbled into a better, more beautiful, and much more meaningful world than the one outside. Everything is an exact duplicate of the unbumbed past, and you are overwhelmed at every step by the art treasures and the love and patience that went into their re-creation. But there is a disturbing newness here, as if perhaps another thousand years of monks living and praying on the premises are needed before the Abbey becomes its old self again.

A few hundreds yards below the Abbey is a small sign saying: "Polish Cemetery." The Free Poles were the ones who finally stormed and captured the remains of the Abbey, and you walk for about a half mile past a jangly-belled donkey, two cows feeding in the bushes, and two gypsy-like peasant women who hardly glance at you, to what is undoubtedly the most heartbreaking sight of your trip.

A graveled path leads up to a simple stone pillar with a cross on top. A growth of mimosa trees forms an impressive cross of greenery beside an altar, flanked by two Polish eagles, with 10 coats of arms on its front. Below is a plot of perhaps 500 graves.

But there is no caretaker here, and the altar has sightseers' names scratched on it (happily, no American ones). The graves are literally falling away into the earth. The crosses and flat stones are of inferior marble, and some in half; others have been eaten away by the weather so that you can barely make out the names engraved on them. Most of the men, you notice, died on May 12, 1944. Two of the crosses have faded bits of colored ribbon hanging from them, undoubtedly signifying medals. The gate has a pair of brave stone eagles on either flank, but they are

1964

## CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

17485

corroded with holes. Underneath, there is a flame—like the Eternal Flame at Arlington or under the Arch of Triumph in Paris—but it is unlit, and there are three weatherworn wreaths alongside. You cannot help but contrast this Polish memorial with all others you have seen—and realize that there is inequality even in death.

## AMENDMENT NO. 1191

Mr. DIRKSEN (for himself, Mr. EASTLAND, Mr. STENNIS, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. JORDAN of Idaho, Mr. LAUSCHE, and Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware) submitted an amendment, intended to be proposed by them, jointly, to House bill 11380, supra, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

### EXTENSION OF CERTAIN POSTAGE RATES TO VOLUNTEER FIRE COMPANIES—ADDITIONAL CO-SPONSORS OF BILL

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that, at the next printing of my bill (S. 564) to extend to volunteer fire companies the rates of postage on second-class and third-class bulk mailings applicable to certain non-profit organizations, the names of the following Senators may be added as co-sponsors: Senator YARBOROUGH, from Texas; Senator CARLSON, from Kansas; Senator BREWSTER, from Maryland; Senator RANDOLPH, from West Virginia; Senator BEALL, from Maryland; Senator WILLIAMS, from Delaware; Senator JOHNSTON, from South Carolina, and Senator FONG, of Hawaii.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

### NOTICE OF HEARINGS ON NOMINATIONS OF ROBERT P. ANDERSON TO BE U.S. CIRCUIT JUDGE, SECOND CIRCUIT, AND ROBERT C. ZAMPANO TO BE U.S. DISTRICT JUDGE, DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, on behalf of the Committee on the Judiciary, I desire to give notice that public hearings have been scheduled for Wednesday, August 12, 1964, at 10:30 a.m., in room 2300, New Senate Office Building, on the following nominations:

Robert P. Anderson, of Connecticut, to be U.S. circuit judge, second circuit, vice Charles E. Clark, deceased.

Robert C. Zampano, of Connecticut, to be U.S. district judge, district of Connecticut, vice Robert P. Anderson, elevated.

At the indicated time and place persons interested in the hearings may make such representations as may be pertinent.

The subcommittee consists of the Senator from Missouri [Mr. LONG], the Senator from New York [Mr. KEATING], and myself, as chairman.

### ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE APPENDIX

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, etc., were

ordered to be printed in the Appendix, as follows:

#### By Mr. METCALF:

Statement by him on conferring of award on Elena M. Sljepcevic, of Anaconda, Mont., by American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation.

Summary by Upper Midwest Research and Development Council of study of future of Montana's forest-products industry.

#### By Mr. SIMPSON:

Valedictory address by Brad Lee Holian, delivered before the graduating class of Worland High School, Worland, Wyo.

#### By Mr. HARTKE:

Editorial entitled "Lucky Americans," published in the Electrical Workers Journal for May-June 1964.

#### By Mr. MCINTYRE:

Article entitled "Bored? Try Washington," written by Harry Spiegel and published in the Concord (N.H.) Daily Monitor of August 1, 1964.

#### By Mr. HOLLAND:

Resolution commending Inter-American Culture and Trade Center adopted by American Municipal Association at its national convention at Miami Beach, Fla., on July 29, 1964.

### PLANNED DEFICITS OF THE JOHNSON ADMINISTRATION

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, the Joint Committee on Non-essential Government Expenditures, under the chairmanship of Senator BYRD of Virginia, has just issued its June report on Government employment.

This report shows that in the month of June the administration added another 2,626 new employees to the Federal payroll.

Between January 1964 and June 1964, the first 6 months of his administration, President Johnson has added a total of 7,948 new employees to the public payroll.

This is an average of over 1,300 per month, or 325 per week. Figuring the Government on a 40-hour workweek, this means that the Johnson administration has added an average of 65 new employees to the public payroll for every day it has been in office.

Furthermore, the salary of all these new employees—along with many of the other plans of this administration—are still being financed with borrowed money.

During the 4 years since 1961, the deficits of the Kennedy-Johnson administration exceed \$24.7 billion. This \$24.7 billion deficit for these 4 years equals over \$6 billion per year or over \$500 million per month.

This administration has for the past 4 years been spending over \$17 million per day more than its income, most of which goes to finance its many election-buying schemes.

Without any exception, the Kennedy-Johnson administration is the most extravagant regime that has ever occupied the White House and the recent efforts of the propaganda machines of the Democratic Party being used to paint President Johnson as a conservative is a farce.

The record does not support their claims.

Any administration that is still adding 325 new employees per week to the public

payroll, and which is spending over \$125 million per week more than its income, certainly must have its tongue in cheek when it talks about economy.

The deficits of the Kennedy administration averaged over \$500 million per month. For the past 6 months, our deficits under President Johnson have increased and they are now running at a rate of over \$650 million per month.

These planned deficits have already resulted in a substantial increase in the cost of living and unless they are stopped there will be a continuous erosion of the American dollar.

### CORRECTION OF THE RECORD

Mr. PROUTY. Mr. President, on July 22, when the antipoverty bill was under consideration, I offered an amendment to bar politics from the Job Corps. The amendment was prompted by a recent column written by Joseph Young, a staff writer for the Washington Star.

In that column, Mr. Young revealed that students in summer jobs are being recruited for active service in President Johnson's reelection campaign.

I made mention of this on the Senate floor and also of the fact that last year the administration made an attempt to select students for summer jobs on a purely political basis.

During the course of my remarks, in referring to the appointment of students to Federal jobs in Washington on the basis of political influence, I said:

You will recall that the truth finally came out after a great deal of digging by Jerry Klutts of the Washington Post and the cries of innocence no longer emanated from the White House.

The man who really came up with this story was Joseph Young of the Washington Evening Star, and I ask unanimous consent that my remarks of July 22 be corrected accordingly for the permanent Record.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the correction will be made.

### EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business, to consider the nominations on the Executive Calendar.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

### EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF A COMMITTEE

The following favorable reports were submitted:

By Mr. FULBRIGHT, from the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Harry C. McPherson, Jr., of the District of Columbia, to be an Assistant Secretary of State.

Executive C, 88th Congress, 2d session. A supplementary Convention to the Extradition Convention between the United States and Belgium, signed at Brussels on November 14, 1963 (Ex. Rept. No. 11).